

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senate Journal

Eightieth Session

THURSDAY, January 21, 1971.

10 o'clock A.M.

The senate was called to order by the president of the senate.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend Loren Lewis, Pastor of the Monona United Methodist Church, Madison, Wis.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Bidwell, Busby, Chilsen, Cirilli, Devitt, Dorman, Frank, Heinzen, Hollander, Johnson, Kendziorski, Keppler, Knutson, Krueger, LaFave, Lorge, Lourigan, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Soik, Steinhilber, Swan, Thompson and Whittow—30.

Absent—None.

Absent with leave—Senators Knowles and Lotto—2.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Senate Joint Resolution 10

To amend Joint Rule 7 (2) (g), authorizing notes on legislative proposals introduced at the request of the Judicial Council.

By Senators Johnson and Busby; co-sponsored by Representative Lipscomb, by request of Judicial Council.

Read and referred to calendar of 1-28.

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Senate Joint Resolution 11

Relating to the life and public service of Benjamin Tre-main.

By Senator Bidwell.

Read and adopted by unanimous rising vote.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Senate Bill 82

Relating to increasing and distributing the appropriation for real property tax relief.

By Senators Busby and Thompson, by request of League of Wisconsin Municipalities.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

Senate Bill 83

Relating to an income tax exemption for the interest received on governmental obligations.

By Senators Devitt, Schuele, Soik, Busby, Frank and Parys, by request of Milwaukee County.

Read first time.

Referred to joint Survey committee on Tax Exemptions.

Senate Bill 84

Eliminating the requirement for counties to provide facilities for assessors of incomes and supervisors of assessments.

By Senators Devitt, Schuele, Soik, Busby, Frank and Whittow, by request of Milwaukee County.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Housing and Urban Development.

Senate Bill 85

Relating to aid to children within a county children's home.

By Senators Devitt, Kendziorski, Parys, Schuele, Soik,

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Busby, Frank and Whittow, by request of Milwaukee County.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Senate Bill 86

Relating to reimbursement to counties for policing expressways of the state trunk system.

By Senators Kendziorski, Devitt, Parys, Schuele, Soik, Busby, Frank and Whittow, by request of Milwaukee County.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Transportation.

Senate Bill 87

Relating to the guaranty on credit union share holdings.

By Senator Heinzen.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

Senate Bill 88

Relating to liens on the property of persons receiving old-age assistance.

By Senators Roseleip, Devitt, Lourigan and Busby.

Read first time.

Referred to committee on Judiciary.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs reports and recommends:

Assembly Bill 66

Relating to special election primaries.

Concurrence; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

**GORDON W. ROSELEIP,
Chairman.**

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Upon motion of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, the bill was taken up at this time.

Read a second time.

The question was: Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Upon motion of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the bill was considered for final action at this time.

Assembly Bill 66 was read a third time and concurred in.
Ordered immediately messaged.

The joint committee on Finance reports and recommends for introduction:

Senate Bill 89

Relating to expense allowances for legislators.

Introduction; Ayes, 10; Noes, 3.

Read first time.

Referred to joint committee on Finance.

And further recommends:

Senate Bill 21

An act to appropriate \$1,239.50 from the general fund for payment of a claim made by Charles Androsky against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 22

An act to appropriate \$1,544 from the general fund for payment of a claim made by Mrs. Richard Patterson against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 23

An act to appropriate \$10,000 from the general fund for payment of a claim by Jerry Lee Hohlt against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 13; Noes, 0.

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Senate Bill 24

An act to appropriate \$1,208.34 from the conservation fund for payment of a claim made by the town of Geneva, Walworth county, against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 25

An act to appropriate \$2,523.91 from the highway fund for payment of a claim made by the city of Milwaukee against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 26

An act to appropriate \$604 from the general fund for payment of a claim made by John F. Buckley, executor of the estate of John P. Buckley, deceased, against the state.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 64

An act to appropriate \$1,445.73 from the general fund to Linda Radtke to refund to her state inheritance taxes erroneously paid in that amount on the transfer of property from the estate of her deceased former husband, when such property was not subject to Wisconsin inheritance taxation.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 65

An act to appropriate \$1,191.49 from the general fund to Marjorie F. Klein, executrix of the estate of Oliver F. Klein, deceased, to refund to her state inheritance taxes erroneously paid in that amount on the transfer of property not subject to Wisconsin inheritance taxation.

Emergency statement recommended; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER,
Chairman.

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TODAY'S CALENDAR

Senate Joint Resolution 7

A resolution creating a 12-member bi-partisan special joint committee on Apportionment.

Read and adopted.

Ordered immediately messaged.

Senate Bill 20

Relating to income tax deadline for farmers.

Read a second time.

The question was: Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Upon motion of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the bill was considered for final action at this time.

Senate Bill 20

Read a third time and passed.

Ordered immediately messaged.

Upon motion of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, the senate stood informal until thirty minutes following the conclusion of the Governor's State of the State message.

The senate proceeded in a body to the assembly chamber to meet in joint convention to receive the Governor's State of the State message.

IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

IN JOINT CONVENTION

The Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor appeared with his excellency, the Governor, who delivered his message as follows:

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GOVERNOR'S STATE OF THE STATE MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

I wish to extend my greetings to the members of the 1971 Legislature.

I am before you today to meet the constitutional mandate that the Governor "communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient." We are all painfully aware of the disastrous deterioration of the national economy. Inflation has increased the cost of governmental services. Unemployment and declining business profits have reduced our tax yield. Hard times have increased the demand for public services from many who in better times would be self-reliant.

In the face of this economic reality, I have pledged an austerity budget. But an austerity budget does not mean a budget that neglects the basic responsibilities of government for the education of our children, the protection and safety of our citizens, and assistance to those among us who are ill or retarded or in other ways disadvantaged. The humane commitment of government faces its most difficult test in times of economic decline. I believe that the Legislature and the Executive of this state will meet this test, as they have in every past crisis which Wisconsin has faced. I will present to you more fully my assessment of our service responsibilities to our people when I present my budget message.

Today I will outline a number of other areas in which we must act together to serve the public interest. On these matters which do not require budget deliberations, I hope to begin working with you and your committees while the budget is still in preparation. In this way, the extended statutory deadline for the presentation of the budget will not slow us in our joint responsibilities in other fields.

Indeed, it is imperative for us to move, and move quickly, in many of these other areas of public concern. The timetable of government, as I pointed out in my Inaugural Address, has shortened dramatically as we enter the 1970's. Our deliberations will, of course, be tempered by the traditional separation of powers and our two party system which have served well as a check upon improvident actions by government.

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These separate identities in our law-making process must be respected and observed. But, there must also be balance. In a time when action is urgently needed, neither the Legislature nor the Executive fulfills its oath of office by turning the separation of powers into a roadblock, or partisanship into stalemate. I pledge to you today that in the months and years ahead, I will strive to put good-faith and cooperation above prerogative or party. Recent statements of leaders of both parties in the Legislature that they too seek a joint effort rather than division are most encouraging. Your leaders have already supported an extension of the deadline for the presentation of the budget so that programs and spending requests can receive more careful scrutiny. I am grateful for this help, and I look forward to continuing to work with you in an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust.

The Democratic Process

Among the most pressing of the tasks we face is the need to alter the rules of the electoral process. Foremost for our consideration is the 18 year old vote. The National Congress, the President and the Supreme Court have now enfranchised the young in elections for President, United States Senator and Congressman. It would be an embittering contradiction for the young to be deemed qualified to vote for President but not for governor, for United States Senator but not for the state Senate. Let us now get on with the business of adding to our electorate an intelligent and concerned generation who have a great stake in the decisions of government.

I regret that our own state Constitution does not permit us to place this issue before the voters until the 1972 general election. We can demonstrate our good faith by prompt passage of the resolution I intend to request that will insure a referendum at that time.

We should also encourage an Amendment to the United States Constitution setting 18 as a uniform national voting age for all elections. If such an amendment is not enacted, we must cope with the administrative problems which will then exist. Finally, I hope we will move promptly toward a judicial test of whether 18 year olds are entitled under the recent Supreme Court decision to vote in primaries—including the presidential primary—for national offices.

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A second problem of the political process is reapportionment of our congressional and legislative districts. If we do not act, the courts will. But I hope we will act because I believe that the confidence of people in their government is enhanced when elected officials meet fully the duties assigned to them without judicial intervention. I believe that the language of our Constitution committing this duty to the Legislature requires that the Legislature should take the lead. I hope you will do so, and that you will present me a bill which meets constitutional and judicial standards.

I have already expressed the view that reapportionment should, as fully as possible, respect communities of interest and county lines. Furthermore, each new district should be as closely competitive between the parties as is possible; where one party overwhelmingly dominates a district, the intensive competition which guarantees the public a full review of the programs and qualifications of candidates is often lacking. Finally, I hope that reapportionment will be achieved quickly so that should a court decision reveal defects, this Legislature would still have the opportunity to remedy them.

Three other aspects of our democratic system need attention: voter registration, election participation, and political finance. In all three areas, we are failing. We must make more than our present nominal effort to insure that all our citizens are registered and encouraged to vote. We must insist that candidacy for public office be a realistic possibility for many citizens of modest means.

Virtually every industrialized democracy in the world has a better system of registration, voting and campaign financing than we do. 1976 will be the 200th anniversary of our republic. Certainly we have long been overdue in meeting these problems of participation. I intend to appoint a special blue ribbon committee to examine these three problems and to make recommendations to the Legislature. It is my hope that Wisconsin will once again take the lead in improving the democratic process.

In one other way we should act to restore confidence in the integrity of government. I ask you to consider again full disclosure legislation applicable to all elected offices similar to the measure sponsored in the last session by former Assemblyman Frank Nikolay. I would require public officials and members of their families to disclose financial interests

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in any activity subject to the jurisdiction of any state regulatory body. We should also prohibit private compensation of public officials in connection with government business and ban gifts which might reasonably be inferred as influencing the performance of officeholders. A joint executive-legislative body should be established to hear and investigate complaints of this nature.

Finance

Although my major recommendation on tax policy must await the completion of the budget and its presentation to you, I believe there are several problems of public finance that require immediate public attention.

First, I intend to support strongly proposals for federal revenue sharing. The virtual pre-emption by the national government of major tax sources has crippled the states and local governments in meeting their responsibilities. I believe that a revenue sharing plan should be in addition to—rather than instead of—the present system of federal categorical aids which support programs in specific areas that the Congress has judged to be of national priority. Furthermore, the categorical aids include equalization provisions which favor those states and regions with few other revenue sources. We citizens of Wisconsin and those of other wealthy industrial states cannot repudiate our obligations to our less fortunate fellow Americans elsewhere. Categorical aids meet these obligations; and revenue sharing provides additional tax pay-backs to strengthen state and local governments.

Before the end of January, I expect to offer testimony to the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress on the financial plight of the states and in support of revenue sharing.

Within the state there is no problem that looms larger or that is of any greater significance than the need for some dramatic reform of our present system of property taxation. Our citizens are outraged and indignant; their righteous demands for immediate relief must be met at once. I urge you to implement a system of uniform assessment of property throughout the state. Assessments at 100 per cent of value and mill rates based upon those assessments will eliminate invidious discrimination between taxpayers in the same tax district and facilitate a true measure of tax bur-

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den throughout the state for purposes of state formula and property tax relief programs. Periodic assessment by the State Department of Revenue would achieve this goal. A system of civil service assessors in each county would be an adequate—but only a second best solution. Legislative action will be needed to effect either plan, and I hope we will move swiftly to assure fairness in property tax assessments.

In Wisconsin we should also be concerned about the equalization of aids. Our major task is a more equitable distribution of shared taxes. I favor redistribution along the lines proposed by the Tarr Task Force, and I hope that the Legislature will move quickly toward this objective. In addition, we should work together for tax reform—especially to close the unconscionable tax loopholes now enjoyed by certain of the state's insurance companies.

Environmental Quality

Public concern with the quality of our air, water and land has risen sharply in recent years, and there is now a very broad base of support for stronger action in this area. I have appointed a special task force on the environment and I will lay their recommendations before you as soon as possible.

I hope their recommendations will include legislation to
ban high phosphate detergents;

require both public and private institutions who use
and discharge large quantities of air and water to install
continuous monitoring devices at their own expense;

establish programs of environmental education in our
schools and colleges and finance these programs initially
through a tax on throw away containers;

impose tax penalties upon industries and other private
institutions failing to comply fully with anti-pollution or-
ders;

require the installation of effective emission control
devices on all motor vehicles.

In addition, I believe we should take the first step in this legislative session toward the passage of a state environmental quality amendment. The main purposes of such an amendment would be to impose upon every government agency, state and local, a legal duty to safeguard the quality of our environment in every decision they made. It must

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also guarantee the right of private citizens to bring lawsuits against public bodies who violate that mandate.

Let me pledge at this time that the Executive Branch will take strong action within its authority to safeguard the environment. We have already begun through our participation in the Lake Superior Conference. We intend also to prosecute vigorously those who pollute our environment, to speed up the reporting of violations to the Federal Water Quality Administration, and to encourage federal prosecutions under the Refuse Act of 1899. From time to time it may be necessary for us to ask that you expand our authority to press such actions or provide us additional resources to support such actions.

Most importantly, we must reject the notion that we can tolerate misuses of our resources up to the point where a clear threat to health or safety or aesthetic values becomes apparent. Instead, we must adopt the philosophy that those who wish to use our resources carry the burden of proving that they will not abuse our environment.

Economic Development

The current recession teaches painfully the lesson that the health of our economy is primarily a national responsibility. Both parties are responsible for creating false expectations and misleading the citizenry on the capabilities of the state government in this area.

Nonetheless there are some actions which states can legitimately take to encourage a strong economy and an increase in both the number and quality of jobs available to its citizens. We can provide an excellent transportation network to speed the flow of raw materials and finished products. We can offer educational opportunities for skilled and technical personnel who are increasingly important to business. We can sustain programs of job retraining, continue promoting both the state's economic potential and its products; and most important, we can maintain an open door to businessmen who may need the assistance of government.

I have appointed a task force on commerce and industry and you will receive its report in due course. I am also asking many of the state's business leaders who have served so well in recent years to retain their posts in our economic development council and to continue their efforts

in behalf of our state's economic well being. Among other steps that may facilitate this cooperation is the establishment of a state department of commerce. The task force has been asked to consider this matter; and if it views the idea favorably, a proposal will be prepared for your consideration as promptly as is possible.

Transport and Traffic Safety

In a society where we are all dependent upon swift and comfortable travel over both long and short distances, the public and the private sectors have failed miserably to keep up with the needs of our people.

The plan recently announced by the United States Department of Transportation for a national passenger rail network excluding Wisconsin is unacceptable. It ignores the facts of rail use in this state. The Executive Office, the Public Service Commission, and the Department of Transportation have already registered protests and have proposed alternatives. We intend to continue these efforts, and I know I will have the cooperation of you and your appropriate committees in waging this battle against a senseless curtailing of railway service.

Multi-line limited access freeways are main arteries of commerce and they are 400 per cent safer for passenger travel than our two lane state highway grid. I expect that Wisconsin will continue its plans for freeway links to the major population centers of the state and to the recreational areas of the north. The Department of Transportation and the Highway Commission will be charged, however, to exercise much greater care than in the past to protect the environmental resources of this state from destruction by road building. I want you to know that I will exercise my authority to refuse to sign state construction contracts whenever this is not the case.

Throughout America we are falling behind in providing adequate mass transit as an alternative to the steady proliferation of automobiles which menace our environment and choke passage in our cities. I am asking the Department of Transportation to work with other governmental units and with your committees to develop an intercity mass transit plan for all of Southeastern Wisconsin and an intrametropolitan mass transit plan for the Milwaukee area. I

will recommend to you that funds be made available for feasibility studies. It may also be necessary to provide subsidies for some transport lines. But subsidization will not be enough as long as motorcars operate without restriction; and I believe we will soon need to consider imposing some limits on the use of private motor vehicles in certain locales and at some times of the day.

I do not wish to preclude any recommendations from my special task force on highway safety, but it seems plain enough that the mix of alcohol and driving reaps the largest number of deaths on our roads. I believe we must overcome the powerful pressures which have in the past blocked a uniform beer drinking age; and I recommend that we now enact a uniform 19 year old beer drinking age throughout the state. Only this step will stop the rush of youthful traffic—and of death—to and from the “beer islands” which now exist. Furthermore, I believe we should again review the level of alcohol blood content which we will legally define as drunkenness. The laws of other states are more stringent, and there is growing evidence that their action is medically sound.

Agriculture

I am hopeful that this Legislature will enact strong measures to blunt the continuing threat that corporation farming poses to the family farm. The recent report of Mission '70 stressed the importance of population dispersal, but this objective is thwarted if our rural population continues to be driven from its homes by the competition of basically nonagricultural corporations which purchase and operate farms.

Other proposals will be forthcoming from the task force on agriculture, but I know that all can agree on the need for increasing both the amount and the effectiveness of our promotion of Wisconsin dairy products, the importance of national milk sanitation standards to end discrimination against Wisconsin dairy products, the preservation of the school milk program, and the vigorous enforcement of anti-monopoly and fair trade regulations to protect our farmers from unfair business practices. I expect also to strongly support state and federal legislation to make possible collective bargaining by farmers.

The Plight of Our Cities

Wisconsin faces the same escalating urban crisis as other large states, but our opportunities to meet this problem are greater. Urban decay has not yet made our cities uninhabitable and the decline in public services has not yet made them ungovernable. Furthermore, the political leaders of our cities are unusually talented, innovative and foresighted. They have worked together to seek solutions before their problems become hopeless and they have taken remarkable steps in their individual cities to deal with these problems.

But the plight of our cities is also a state responsibility. Just as we in Wisconsin recognized early the needs of our agricultural community and unstintingly supported farm programs, so now we as a commonwealth must recognize our general responsibility to those of our citizens who live in the cities. Redistribution of state shared taxes will be a first step, expanded property tax relief will also be important. State action in the area of mass transit, solid waste disposal, crime control, nondiscriminatory housing and zoning codes, and continued support of urban research at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee will also be of help to our beleaguered cities.

As both parties agreed during the campaign, we should have a metropolitan area study in Milwaukee as recommended by the Wisconsin Metropolitan Citizens Alliance. I also intend to revitalize the state Urban Affairs Council and include local officials in its membership.

Consumer Affairs

The special consumer affairs task force will soon report a complete set of recommendations. But I would like at this time to renew the plea of several of my predecessors for the creation of an office of Consumer Counsel in the Executive Office, the consolidation of certain enforcement functions in that office, and the assignment of citizen action and education programs to him.

In addition, I strongly recommend that the membership of state licensing boards be expanded to permit the appointment of consumer representatives. The most effective step toward consumer protection in licensed and regulated trades and professions is the appointment of vigorous consumer watchdogs to the regulatory boards.

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To complete this restructuring, I ask that you make the Secretary of Licensing and Regulation an executive official who serves at the pleasure of the governor so that he will be responsive to the consumer needs that are expressed through the elective process. I do not intend this recommendation to reflect in any way upon the present Secretary who has just taken office or to jeopardize his statutory tenure. I therefore suggest that such revision of the law take effect only upon his retirement from office. I am confident that until that time he will give me his fullest cooperation and assistance in the consumer affairs area.

I recommend also that we protect the privacy of citizens from an unwanted flow of junk mail loosed upon them with the cooperation of the state. I regard the practice of selling automobile registration lists to commercial interests for \$120 as grossly improper. I urge you to repeal the statutory authorization for this practice.

Crime

No public issue touches such deep and worried responses among our citizens as the frightening rise in crime. A government which cannot effectively protect the public safety cannot win the confidence of its citizens. It does not discharge the first duty of a civilized society: to guarantee the physical security of its members.

The problem of crime is perplexing because its root causes are so obscure and complex. Nonetheless we can attack the problem of crime both by alleviating the social distress which breeds it and by taking strong steps to enforce the law. I pledged during my campaign to lead a gubernatorial war on crime and I intend to do so through the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice which I will restore to the Executive Office. I will instruct the Council to work closely with elected and police officials in several of our communities to develop comprehensive law enforcement plans for those municipalities and then to finance them, when possible, through federal grants.

I intend to ask the Council to expand and recommend to you:

- mandatory training and educational aid to police and police recruits;

- supplemental state grants to improve police wages;

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state assumption of the cost of use of the state crime laboratory by local police agencies;

incentive grants to localities to train civilian personnel for many routine duties which now divert police manpower away from crime prevention and detection.

I support the call of the Chief Justice for a thorough study of the structure and workload of our courts so that we can assure our citizens of a more prompt and fair consideration of their legal problems.

Our prisons have been called "schools for crime" and, although we are already a leader among the states in progressive rehabilitation, we must move toward greater opportunities for the rehabilitation of those convicted of crime,—particularly those young offenders for whom good rehabilitation programs are likely to make the critical difference between repeated criminal conduct and useful lives within the law. Steps must be taken to prevent the state itself from contributing to the crime rate by inadequate rehabilitation programs which encourage rather than prevent criminal conduct.

Health Care

Like many other states, Wisconsin finds itself facing a health care crisis. We do not have enough doctors or supporting health personnel. For example, the increase in specialized medicine has reduced the number of general practitioners available to the state.

I recommend to you that we take steps to increase the number of doctors trained by our medical schools, continue the consideration of additional medical education facilities, and survey the needs for allied health personnel so that we can plan against future shortages in these occupations. We must also increase the attractiveness and availability of internships and residencies in our state, and consider the usefulness of loans to medical students that would be forgiven, if upon completion of training, the borrower practices in Wisconsin.

Even these steps will not be adequate. I am asking a number of members of the medical school faculties to consider with me long term plans for the more effective delivery of health care to all our citizens. I hope to lay before

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you during this session an innovative program which will improve the quality of health care and extend its scope. We will consider programs such as pre-paid health care and closed circuit television and other media to permit diagnosis and treatment of persons in outlying communities.

It will be necessary also to change the state statutes to encourage the use of paraprofessionals to support medical doctors in providing health services. I hope the State Medical Society will offer such revisions during the present session.

The Agenda of Government

The matters I have laid before you today compose a long agenda for our joint consideration.

But a number of critical areas such as education, mental health, and welfare are not included because primary policy making in these areas occurs through the state budget. I therefore intend to use the budget message to recommend not only the level of services in these areas for the next biennium, but also certain changes in program and departmental organization.

During the coming months we will be called upon to consider the reports of the task forces which were recently appointed, the recommendations of the Legislative Council and those of legislative committees and various state agencies.

Some will say that our agenda is too formidable . . . that we cannot do all of these things. But those who have felt the loss of public confidence in the capacity of government to act decisively in the public interest and who recognize the shortening of the time table of government cannot accept these hesitations. The issue is whether we have the will to act, not whether we can.

It is often said, as an excuse for inaction, that politics is the art of the possible. But in these times, the artistry of politicians is to enlarge the possible.

In these three short weeks since the Inaugural ceremonies I have been deeply impressed with the willingness of those of both parties in the Legislature and among the Executive Officers to respond decisively and cooperatively to the clarification call for action that is so clear as we enter upon the 1970's.

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I know that we have in this government the ability to act and I believe we also have the will. Let us now get on with the public's business.

PATRICK J. LUCEY,
Governor.

January 21, 1971.
Madison, Wisconsin.

12:05 P.M.

The senate reconvened and was called to order by the president.

Upon motion of Senator Keppler with unanimous consent, the senate adjourned until 9:00 A.M., January 22, 1971.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Johnson introduced Mr. John F. Nauss, of Eau Claire.